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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

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LATE CABLES

The second official estimate places the 1941-42 cotton crop in Northern Brazil at 510,000 bales against a corresponding estimate for 1940-41 of 677,000 bales and a final estimate of 650,000 bales.

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GRAINS

EGYPT CONTINUES EFFORTS TO RELIEVE WHEAT SHORTAGE . . .

Attempts to stretch limited home supplies resulting from the short 1941 wheat crop continue in Egypt, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Beginning December 20, 1941, bakers were required to make a new war bread from a mixed flour consisting of 50 percent wheat and 25 percent each of corn and rice instead of that formerly stipulated containing 15 parts of rice to 100 parts of wheat. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 15, 1941.) Steps were taken toward placing all mills in Cairo under Government control in order to regulate, in accordance with this announcement, all the milling and mixing of flour; and all stocks of wheat, flour, and corn were to be requisitioned. A severe penalty for hoarding these products was to be imposed, and a meeting of various officials was held for the purpose of issuing instructions regarding penalties to be inflicted for hoarding and for the failure to mix flour in the manner proposed.

Since, however, corn stocks were found to be low, estimated at only about 66 million bushels, all of which would normally be needed to meet the usual home requirements of this grain, further consideration of the bread problem may result in relieving the situation by the importation of wheat or wheat flour. On the basis of mixing only 15 parts of rice with wheat flour, it was estimated that about 3 million bushels of foreign wheat would be necessary to meet Egypt's requirements until May 1, when the 1942 crop will become available, or about 800,000 barrels of flour. Should it be found advisable to continue mixing as much as 25 parts of rice flour, stocks of rice in Egypt were estimated to be ample for this undertaking. The rationing of bread and flour by means of a card system is reported also to have been under consideration.

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PORTUGAL'S WHEAT HARVEST BELOW DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS . . .

The final official estimate of the 1941 wheat crop of Portugal was placed at 15,432,000 bushels, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This compares with only 9,921,000 bushels reported in 1940 and the 1934-1938 average of 17,181,000 buehels and is considerably below the average domestic requirements of the country. Even if some 1.6 million bushels of colonial corn are utilized in the milling of domestic wheat, it is estimated that about 3.7 million bushels of foreign wheat will be required before the 1942 crop is available. About 1.1 million bushels of wheat are reported to have been imported already, indicating a deficit yet to be filled of about 2.6 million bushels.

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The agricultural situation of Portugal is reported to have been considerably disturbed this season. Many farmers are said to have neglected their crops for other more profitable activities, and the Government has been seriously concerned over the threatened shortage of labor. The official wheat estimate appears low in view of those previously reported from unofficial sources, but it may encourage the people to accept bread made from wheat flour mixed with corn. Furthermore, in comparison with earlier years, the estimated requirement of foreign wheat for this season seems somewhat high.

PORTUGAL: Production, foreign trade, and apparent domestic utilization of wheat, 1934-1941

Year	Production	Imports a/	Exports a/	Apparent domestic utilization
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1934	24,690	679	0	25,369
1935	22,093	471	4,072	18,492
1936	8,651	135	0	8,786
1937	14,668	2,385	0	17,053
1938	15,802	2,242	0	18,044
Average	17,181	1,182	814	17,549
1939	18,962	918	-	19,880
1940	9,921	b/ 3,373	-	-
1941	15,432	-	-	-

Compiled from official statistics and publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.
a/ Wheat, including flour; August -July year. b/ August-June only.

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SOUTH AFRICAN WHEAT CROP BELOW AVERAGE . . .

The first official estimate of the 1941-42 wheat crop of the Union of South Africa was placed at 14,533,000 bushels, as compared with the revised 1940-41 estimate of 15,600,000 bushels and the average harvest during the previous 5 years of 16,624,000 bushels. Weather conditions were generally unfavorable during the growing season, largely because of lack of rainfall. During September, however, in parts of the Cape Province, where over half of the crop is produced, heavy rains alternating with cold winds did consdierable damage to grains, especially in low-lying heavy soils. Rust was also widespread. In the other Provinces, dry weather and much wind continued to be prevalent.

As early as May 1, 1941, the Government took steps to conserve domestic wheat supplies by the establishment of a standard whole-wheat loaf and a loaf made from whole wheat mixed with corn meal, rye flour, or soybean meal. The production of refined wheat flour was limited to small quantities only.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Production of wheat, by Provinces, 1940-41 and 1941-42

Province	1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Cape - Southwestern area	6,000	5,600
Other areas	3,800	3,700
Cape total	9,800	9,300
Transvaal	2,100	1,900
Orange Free State	3,700	3,300
Union	15,600	14,500

Crops and Markets, Pretoria, October 1941.

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PALESTINE WHEAT CROP REDUCED . . .

In spite of an increase in acreage, reported to be substantial, the 1941 wheat crop of Palestine was estimated at only 3.7 million bushels as compared with the record outturn of 5.1 million bushels in 1940, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Considerable expansion in agricultural areas and improvement in methods of cultivation are said to have resulted from recent measures adopted by the Government for the purpose of aiding agriculture, but weather conditions during 1941 were not favorable for the grain crops. A long dry period occurred in February, while both the wheat and the barley crops suffered in some districts from unusual heat during May.

The foreign commerce of Palestine was greatly curtailed during July-June 1940-41 as a result of the virtual closing of Mediterranean ports, but the resumption of trade relations with Syria was expected to benefit both countries. Usually a Syrian grain surplus is available for importation, which lessens Palestine's dependence upon more distant sources, but hoarding activities in Syria are reported to have tightened wheat supplies in that country also.

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SOUTH AFRICAN CONTROL BOARD TAKES STEPS TO CHECK RISING CORN PRICES . . .

Because of drought conditions experienced in the Union of South Africa during 1941, the demand for corn to feed livestock resulted in such an advance in domestic prices that the Mealie (Corn) Industry Control Board undertook stabilizing measures in September 1941. An embargo was placed on exports of white corn and its products, and the rebate formerly granted to stock feeders, of 1 shilling 6 pence per bag of 200 pounds (about 8 cents per bushel), was withdrawn on such corn in order to safeguard supplies of white varieties for human consumption. It was, however, continued on yellow corn, which is considered better for feeding purposes.

Under the terms of the agreement made between the Government and the Board at the beginning of the current season, the latter was to keep the price to consumers within certain limits. When the upper level was reached, it therefore endeavored to prevent a further advance. As a preliminary measure, a certain quantity of white corn was earmarked for sale to consumers in quantities of not less than 10 bags (of 200 pounds each) and not more than 100 bags to each individual buyer at 12 shillings 9 pence per bag (71 cents per bushel) f.o.r. elevator stations. Registered millers were permitted to buy in quantities of not less than 100 bags at 11 shillings 6 pence (64 cents per bushel), net weight in elevators.

The final official estimate of the 1940-41 crop was placed at nearly 87 million bushels, an increase of 2 million bushels over that issued earlier in the season (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 16, 1941), when it was reported that the carry-over from the previous crop amounted to about 1.8 million bushels. Under more normal conditions, domestic consumption in the Union averages about 62.5 million bushels, with the result that a rather heavy exportable surplus was anticipated by the authorities. With the practical loss of the important United Kingdom by reason of shipping difficulties, a poor demand for corn appeared probable. Government expenditures to support prices to producers above those quoted for export, as has been customary in the Union in recent years, were expected to be considerable. This was, however, prior to the damage to pastures and forage crops caused by drought conditions.

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BRAZIL RICE CROP PROSPECTS FAVORABLE . . .

The 1942 rice crop in Rio Grande do Sul, the exporting State of Brazil, is reported to be making favorable progress, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The current acreage in Rio Grande do Sul is about the same as last year, approximately 300,000 acres. Planting of the new crop has just been completed, and growing conditions thus far have been good. Should favorable weather continue until harvest, it is expected that Rio Grande do Sul will have a surplus of about 260 million pounds. Marketing of the new crop begins about April 1.

Normally the State of Rio Grande do Sul has a surplus of about 300 million pounds, of which 50 to 75 percent is shipped to other areas of Brazil and the remainder is exported abroad. Rice exports from Brazil during the 10-year period 1931 to 1940 varied from 43 to 199 million pounds per year. The principal market for Brazilian rice has been

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Argentina, with the Western Hemisphere absorbing slightly more than 60 percent of the total. Last year just at harvest time very heavy floods damaged nearly half of the crop and, as a result, the Brazilian Government prohibited rice exports to foreign countries.

It is difficult at this time to forecast how much of the possible surplus of 260 million pounds from Rio Grande do Sul will be available for foreign markets during the 1942-43 season (April-March). The Brazilian Government will undoubtedly wish to be assured that their own people have a sufficient quantity of rice before permitting exports. Furthermore, competition between domestic and foreign markets for the surplus will also determine the percentage shipped abroad. If favorable weather conditions continue until harvest, it is likely that Brazil will have some rice available during the coming season for export to foreign countries.

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CUBAN RICE IMPORTS BELOW LAST SEASON . . .

Rice imports into Cuba during November amounted to 21,570,000 pounds, which was about 5 million pounds below October and about 2 million pounds below November of last year. Total rice imports for the 11 months January-November are about 30 million pounds smaller than for the same period in 1940. Higher prices this year, it is believed, may be causing a slight decrease in consumption, and, furthermore, stocks are somewhat below a year ago. Rice from the United States continues to dominate Cuban imports, representing 93 percent of the total for the first 11 months of this year compared with 67 percent for the same period a year earlier. Purchase of United States rice during the first half of December was at a very high level but in the past 2 weeks has declined substantially. Cuba continues to obtain small quantities of rice from other Western Hemisphere sources such as Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Ecuador.

CUBA: Imports of rice, November 1941, with comparisons

Country of origin	November		January-November	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	23,057	21,373	250,706	316,993
Orient	392	-	119,123	15,216
Egypt	-	-	728	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	6,850
Dominican Republic .	-	200	-	2,026
Total	23,449	21,573	370,557	341,085

American Consulate, Habana

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VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO INCREASE FLAXSEED CRUSHINGS . . .

With a record-breaking ~~carry-over~~ and having finished the harvest of another large flaxseed crop, the Argentine Government faces a serious surplus problem.

Exports during 1942 may not exceed 30 million bushels, and with utilization of seed for planting and crushing amounting to only about 8 million bushels, the country anticipates an enormous surplus at the end of this year. For this reason the Government has initiated a plan to convert seed into oil, and on December 20, 1941, issued the following decree:

Article 1 - The Grain Regulating Board will assign up to 6 million bushels of its holdings of flaxseed for conversion into oil within the country during the current year.

Article 2 - The manufactured oil, as well as the by-products, will be marketed at the selling prices which the Grain Regulating Board will fix in due course, taking into consideration the advantages of placing these products to a large extent in the home and foreign markets.

Article 3 - The Grain Regulating Board is authorized to make arrangements privately with the factories referred to, with regard to everything concerning the manufacture of the oil as mentioned in Article 1, establishing conditions for labor, supplies, and expenses, and fixing the unit prices to be paid for the said manufacture.

Article 4 - The Grain Regulating Board is also authorized to incur all expenses essential for transportation of the flaxseed and the products manufactured from it, the lease of storage warehouses, handling, shipments, and the requirements for loading and unloading from the deposit tanks to be used, and any other expense of any kind which it might be necessary to effect up to the time when the manufactured products are marketed.

Article 5 - The expenses incurred in the fulfilment of this Decree will be financed with funds from the Exchange profits.

The Decree authorizes the Grain Regulating Board to remit to the industrial establishments that wish to cooperate with the Executive power the flaxseed which they require for manufacturing into oil. It is the intention of the Government to continue increasing flaxseed

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crushing, assigning larger amounts of flaxseed to the local industry. If the capacity of the factories permits fulfilment of this first plan, it is expected that other oilseed crushing plants will be used for this purpose. In the past, Argentina has crushed only a little over a million bushels of flaxseed annually for domestic utilization.

In carrying out this decision, the Executive power has borne in mind the advantages to be obtained from storing oil in large tanks, compared with the danger that always exists when large stocks of grain have been stored for many months. Another advantage to be considered is the prospect of exporting oil on the return trips of oil tankers that carry fuel to Argentina. This should prove an important factor while there is such a serious shortage of shipping space.

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OILSEED STATISTICS . . .

CANADA: Flaxseed, production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption, 1925-1941

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Domestic consumption	Exports	Exports as percentage of crop	Average farm price per bushel
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Dollars
1925 ..	6,237	624	2,846	2,953	47.3	1.85
1926 ..	5,995	539	3,802	3,278	54.7	1.62
1927 ..	4,885	1,770	7,413	2	-	1.55
1928 ..	3,614	558	2,972	1,935	53.5	1.59
1929 ..	2,060	1,625	3,194	415	20.1	2.38
1930 ..	5,069	3	2,877	1,998	39.4	.94
1931 ..	2,465	799	2,526	251	10.2	.79
1932 ..	2,719	1	2,067	794	29.2	.62
1933 ..	632	608	1,762	187	29.6	1.20
1934 ..	910	911	1,967	12	13.2	1.15
1935 ..	1,667	884	2,576	19	1.1	1.19
1936 ..	1,795	991	2,412	178	9.9	1.44
1937 ..	774	1,166	2,170	16	2.1	1.48
1938 ..	1,259	878	2,353	14	1.1	1.13
1939 ..	2,044	1,392	3,079	18	.9	1.41
1940 ..	3,189	176	3,052	76	2.4	1.11
1941 ..	a/ 6,473					

Dominion Department of Agriculture.
a/ Second estimate.

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COTTON - OTHER FIBERS

ARGENTINA TO BUILD COTTON-SACK FACTORY . . .

The Argentine Government, by a decree of December 18, 1941, made available 10 million pesos ($2,298,000) for the establishment of a national cotton-sack facoty in the Chaco territory of Argentina. The factory when completed will use about 46,000 bales of low-grade Argentine cotton annually in the manufacture of 30,000,000 cotton sacks. It is intended that the factory supply the 20 to 23 million sacks used annually by the flour and meal industries and 7 to 8 million mostly for the sugar industry. If the initial project is successful and later expansion of factory output permits the substitution of cotton sacks for all jute bags used in Argentina each year, the industry would require about 200,000 bales of raw cotton for this purpose. This is approximately the amount now consumed annually by domestic mills for all purposes.

Cotton production in Argentina has varied widely in recent years, between the low crop of 144,000 bales in 1936-37 and a record of 373,000 bales in 1935-36, because of recurring droughts, insect plagues, and late frosts. The 1940-41 crop amounted to only 232,000 bales, and early reports indicate that drought and late frost have reduced the outlook for the 1941-42 crop to be harvested from February to May. This rate of production would not be sufficient to supply the total national requirements when the contemplated sack factory is completed. Soil and climate in Argentina, however, are generally suitable for an expansion of cotton production to several times its current volume if the necessary equipment, transportation facilities, and price guarantees are provided by the Government.

The construction, installation, and equipment of the sack factory will be supervised by the National Cotton Board, but management will eventually be transferred to a cooperative or mixed corporation. Construction of the building is expected to be started immediately at Barrangueras, a port town (adjoining Resistencia) on the Paraná River, 750 miles north of Buenos Aires and about 60 miles from the center of the area where most of the low-grade cotton is produced. All cotton exports from Paraguay are also shipped from this port. Operation of the factory may not begin until the middle of 1943, however, because of the probable delays to be encountered in getting the machinery manufactured in the United States under present wartime conditions.

The construction of the building will cost an estimated 500,000 pesos ($115,000) and the equipment about 6,000,000 pesos ($1,608,000). Present plans call for a one-story building covering 2 acres with the floor space divided equally between the spinning and weaving sections. An additional 12 acres, and more if needed, will be purchased for the construction of a complete village to house the 1,000 workers to be employed in the factory.

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The 46,000 bales of cotton to be utilized by the factory represents practically all of the annual production in Argentina of low-grade cotton, which is usually disposed of at a very low price. The entire surplus from the 1939-40 crop, mostly low-grade cotton, was sold to Spain at prices ranging from 570 to 870 pesos per metric ton (7.70 to 11.75 cents per pound). The current quotations for Grade F cotton are around 800 pesos (10.8 cents). Cotton prices fixed on November 19, 1941, by the National Cotton Board for the 1941-42 crop range from 500 pesos (6.75 cents) for Grade F to 1,200 pesos (16.21 cents) for Grade A cotton delivered on railway car or lighter at Buenso Aires. This is considerably higher than the 1940-41 schedule that ranged from 300 to 750 pesos (4.05 to 10.13 cents per pound).

Prices of jute bags have averaged about 28 centavos (6.4 cents) each during the past 10 years and are now fixed at 55 centavos (12.6 cents) although no new supplies are obtainable at present. It is estimated that the cost of cotton sacks would have averaged 33 centavos (7.6 cents) during the 10-year period and can be produced at present for 58 to 60 centavos (13.3 to 13.8 cents) each. It was pointed out that the average loss of flour or meal of about 2.2 pounds per bag when exported in jute bags would be saved by the use of cotton bags. This factor, together with the 20- to 30-percent greater value of used cotton sacks, would more than offset the difference between the cost of new cotton and jute bags.

The Corporation will include all weavers who wish to manufacture cotton cloth for sacks under terms specified by the directorate. They may rent or buy the looms from the corporation, obtain yarn supplies from it and receive remuneration under conditions to be outlined later. Sums received by the Corporation from sales of the sacks will be used to finance its purchases of yarns, payments for cloth produced, repayment of the loan advanced by the Government, and payment of administrative expenses. Any losses that may be incurred will by sustained by the Government.

Establishment of the cotton sack industry by the Government is said to have been undertaken, both as a solution for the acute shortage of other bagging material and as a social measure to give more employment to workers in the cotton areas and guarantee a market for their surplus low-grade cotton. It is hoped that the project will encourage further colonization of Government-owned land, particularly in the Territories of Chaco and Formosa. With this factory as a model, private enterprise may be induced to manufacture cotton cloth containers for other raw materials such as cotton bales and seeds, tannin, yerba, tobacco bales, and food products for local consumption. These industries now use jute or other fiber containers, which in terms of cotton material would require about 160,000 bales of cotton annually for substitution.

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AUSTRALIA INCREASES COTTON ACREAGE . . .

Early reports indicate that about 70,000 acres were planted to cotton in Australia during September-December 1941, compared with original plans for 100,000 acres and 55,000 actually planted in 1940. Recent rains have been beneficial but drought in the early part of the planting season prevented the planting of the full acreage planned for this year. The 1940-41 crop amounted to 11,900 bales (of 478 pounds net).

Domestic consumption of cotton in Australia amounted to about 37,000 bales in 1939, and, stimulated by demand for war materials, it is expected to reach as high as 84,000 bales in 1942. The deficit in supplies of domestic cotton is usually made up by importation from the United States and India.

With this wide discrepancy between domestic production and consumption, the Government has made special efforts to encourage a greater acreage. The chief difficulty is lack of irrigation systems, since dry farming in Australia has proved to be very hazardous for cotton growers. Farmers received aid between 1920 and 1926 in the form of minimum prices fixed by the Commonwealth and Queensland (only Province producing cotton) Governments and from 1927 to date in the form of bounties based on Liverpool prices.

The Cotton Bounty Act of 1934 expired in 1939, was renewed for 1 year, and in August 1940 a new schedule was established for the 5 years beginning with 1941, It provided for a bounty of 4.75 pence (6.33 cents) per pound of lint, to be diminished by 0.25 penny (0.33 cent) each succeeding year to 4.00 pence (5.33 cents) in 1944 and to 3.50 pence (4.66 cents) in 1945. These rates were effective when the Liverpool price was 6 pence in British currency (10.06 cents) and fluctuated unversely with the Liverpool price.

Following the closing of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on March 31, 1941, the Commonwealth Government in April 1941, amended the Act to guarantee Australian growers a minimum net return of 12.5 pence (16.66 cents) per pound on cotton from the 1941 and 1942 crops including profits obtained from sales of cottonseed or byproducts. A second amendment was enacted in September 1941, which guaranteed a net return of 15 pence (19.99 cents) on cotton above the grade of strict good ordinary from the 1942 crop and thereafter until one cotton season after the war ends. In compliance with the terms laid down by the Commonwealth Government in 1940, the Queensland Government has undertaken to provide irrigation facilities to all cotton land as soon as possible and to encourage growers to improve cultivation practices, fertilizing, and insect eradication.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN TOBACCO CROP INCREASES . . .

Preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the 1941 production of all types of tobacco in Canada at 74.9 million pounds as compared with 61.1 million in 1940, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The total area for 1941 is estimated at 69,140 acres, compared with 67,880 acres during the previous year. The increase in production was largely in the flue-cured areas of Ontario where 58.9 million pounds of average quality were harvested. Drought and other unfavorable weather conditions reduced the yield of flue-cured in Quebec, which has a normal crop of about 4 million pounds annually. Total flue-cured production for all Canada will be approximately 58.9 million pounds, according to the report.

All of the Ontario flue-cured crop is reported sold except 1.5 million pounds. A quota of 8 million pounds of all types has been reported to be for Great Britain, and the Association expects to get an additional quota of about 5 million pounds but this has not yet been arranged. The price range of tobacco already bought is from 13 to 31 cents, but many growers sold their crops for between 22 and 24 cents per pound. The maximum price was 31 cents. It is believed that the minimum average price of 22.75 cents per pound for the 1941 flue-cured production of Ontario (as agreed upon by the Association) will be considered a ceiling price by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but that if this price be exceeded by a moderate amount, no action will be taken.

A relatively small proportion of the 1941 crop is still unsold. There is an unmarketed surplus of some 4 million pounds of the Ontario flue-cured crop, which together with 11 million pounds from 1939 will be carried into the current season. About 15 percent of the large pipe production in 1940 and 10 percent of the medium aromatic types are still to be sold. It is expected that they will bring slightly higher prices than the balance of the crop, which was marketed during 1940-41.

The first crop of Turkish-type tobacco to be grown in Ontario has been sold at $1 per pound by a grower who has been experimenting with Turkish seed for the past 5 years in Ontario Province. This price is said to be the highest ever paid for leaf tobacco grown in Canada, but it is not believed that production from Turkish seed will be profitable, owing to the fact that Turkish has a much smaller leaf and yields only about 200 or 300 pounds per acre, as compared with from 1,100 to 1,600 pounds for flue-cured and other varieties. The experiments have aroused considerable interest in the tobacco circles of Canada, however, and it is pointed out that inasmuch as one grower has been successful in acclimating the seed, a greater yield may be obtained.

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FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

PALESTINE CITRUS INDUSTRY HARD HIT BY WAR . . . .

The 1940-41 citrus season in Palestine was the most unsuccessful in its history because of the war, and the industry is in a very serious condition, according to reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Citrus exports, consisting almost entirely of oranges, amounted to only 170,000 boxes compared with total exports of 7,500,000 boxes in 1939-40 and 15,000,000 boxes in the previous season. Exports were confined to nearby Mediterranean areas with Egypt accounting for 64 percent of the movement. Shipments to Egypt and Libya were entirely for the British military forces there. Of the volume going to Egypt, some 60,000 boxes were Valencias shipped in June and July 1941 after the season for the Shamuti variety, which makes up the bulk of the Palestine orange crop, had ended. Exports for the 1940-41 season were as follows:

Egypt	108,000	boxes	Australia	2,000	boxes
Sudan	31,000	"	India	1,500	"
Aden	12,000	"	Kenya	1,000	"
Libya	10,500	"	Others	1,000	"
Hedjaz	3,000	"	Total	170,000	"

The industry had previously hoped that arrangements might be made for the allocation of refrigerated vessel space to carry fruit through the Suez Canal and around the Cape of Good Hope to the United Kingdom, which has been the principal outlet for Palestine citrus in the past. It proved impossible, however, to allocate the ships required. Hopes had also been entertained that markets in Australia, New Zealand, and other far eastern countries might be developed for Palestine fruit. Shipping and other difficulties made this impractical. Generally speaking, it was found that these markets were not in a position to absorb important quantities of fruit at prices made necessary by the high transportation costs.

Domestic consumption of citrus is estimated at around a million boxes, including the fruit consumed by the military forces stationed in the country. Normally the fruit consumed in Palestine is of large sizes unsuitable for export or of fruit rejected by the inspectors.

Under existing circumstances, the outlook for the 1941-42 season is distinctly gloomy. The volume of exports is not expected to expand appreciably, if at all, and further abandonment and neglect of the trees is in prospect.

The effects of the sharply curtailed market outlets are shown in the severe reduction of production. The total 1940-41 citrus crop has been estimated at 8 million boxes, while the harvest, had export outlets been more normal, was expected to have been up to nearly 20 million boxes. The orange crop was estimated at 7,200,000 boxes, compared with 12,000,000 boxes in 1939-40 and an average of 11,500,000 boxes in the 5 years, 1935-36 to 1939-40. Grapefruit production was estimated at 700,000 boxes compared with 1,500,000 boxes in 1939-40 and a 5-year average of 1,700,000 boxes. The lemon crop was placed at 100,000 boxes compared with a crop estimated at about 150,000 boxes in 1939-40. The sharp reduction in production was due to (a) abandonment of some groves and (b) cultivation expenditures being reduced to the minimum necessary to keep the trees alive.

For the past two seasons, the Palestine Government, in attempting to relieve the plight of growers to some extent, has arranged for guaranteed loans to cover a portion of cultivation expenses. These loans have been designed to assist in the maintenance of groves during the wartime difficulties so that continuance of production will be assured for the post-war period.

In 1940 the arrangements in operation provided for the granting of cultivation expense loans by the commercial banks with a Government guarantee covering two-thirds of the principal. Some £P424,000 ($1,704,000) was loaned by the banks in 1940 to 5,600 applicants, covering about 41,000 acres. The loan rate was P2.600 per dunam ($42 per acre).

Growers were unable to repay the loans advanced in 1940, and the Government decided early in 1941 to reimburse banks for the entire amount of the loan and to authorize further cultivation loans by the banks for 1941 similar to those in operation the previous year. The following conditions were laid down for the new loans:

(a) Advances limited to £P3.200 per dunam (about $51 per acre).

(b) Area limited to 170,000 dunams (42,500 acres). This is slightly over 50 percent of the total area under citrus in 1939.

(c) Only groves planted before the end of 1935 and in good condition to be considered.

(d) Credit worthiness of growers to be investigated.

(e) Interest at 6 percent per annum to be payable.

The recently established Citrus Marketing Board inaugurated in the 1940-41 season a scheme of taxation on all fruit marketed. The proceeds in the past season amounted to £P50,000 ($201,000) of which more than

£P40,000 ($160,800) has already been paid out to owners of bearing groves as a form of financial assistance. The taxes are to be collected again in 1941-42 and the revenue is expected to be considerably more this season, since the plan was not inaugurated last year until the season was well advanced.

Critics of the scheme point out that these taxes raise the price of fruit for local consumption without collecting an amount large enough to be of important assistance to the industry. Also, manufacturers of byproducts have maintained that their industries should not bear these taxes.

Output of citrus byproducts has expanded somewhat recently but still accounts for only about 2 to 2-1/2 percent of the crop. Consumption in 1941-42 is expected to increase considerably, but the estimated 16,800 short tons will still only amount to a small percentage of the crop. Output has expanded particularly for the manufacture of orange and grapefruit juice and concentrates and for marmalades to meet the demand from British forces. Sugar supplies have been provided for military orders, but difficulty has been encountered in getting sugar for processing nonmilitary orders.

Investigation into the possibility of producing citrus concentrates in tablet form, which was undertaken last year, has been abandoned. Increased quantities of fruit are being used in the making of cattle fodder. Study of the possibilities of making alcohol from citrus fruit on an economically profitable basis is being continued. Extraction by hand presses of essential oils from lemon and orange peel for export, especially to the United Kingdom, has been expanding. Despite all these possibilities, however, the proportion of the crop that can be so utilized is quite small.

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BRAZIL ORANGE CROP REDUCED IN 1941; EXPORTS DOWN; BYPRODUCTS MANUFACTURE INCREASING . . .

The 1941 orange crop in the Rio de Janeiro district of Brazil was only about 50 to 60 percent of that of 1940, which has been estimated at 4 million boxes, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Several factors contributed to the reduction, including the late picking of the crop last season, insect damage, heavy rainfall, and general neglect of the trees.

The Rio district is one of the two principal orange-producing sections in Brazil and a very important source of Brazil's exports. No production estimates for the crop in the São Paulo district, the other important citrus area, have been received, nor has any estimate been made of the total Brazilian citrus crop.

ORANGES: Exports from the Rio de Janeiro district, Brazil, 1938-1941 a/

Country	1938	1939	1940	1941 b/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Argentina	1,124	1,910	1,791	c/ 1,239
United Kingdom	1,287	825	254	0
Germany	510	0	0	0
Belgium	305	116	0	0
Netherlands	251	250	0	0
France	104	0	0	0
Sweden	0	56	10	0
Others	66	32	0	2
Total	3,647	3,189	2,055	c/ 1,241

Compiled from consular sources.

a/ Includes minor quantities of other citrus.

b/ January-September.

c/ Argentine official import figure, January to October, 1941, covering total imports from Brazil. This includes minor quantities from the Sao Paulo district.

Exports from the Rio district have been severely curtailed by the war. Up to 1941, exports were maintained at a fairly high level because of heavy shipments to Argentina. In 1941, however, shipments declined somewhat, being estimated at around 1 million boxes. The decline in exports from Rio has not been as considerable as the drop in the movement from São Paulo, where exports declined from a high of 2,791,000 boxes in 1939 to 790,000 in 1940 and only 220,000 boxes in 1941. Since the outbreak of World War II, Argentina has been the only important foreign outlet for Brazilian citrus.

Official Brazilian export figures are available by months only through the 1940-41 season. These show the sharp drop in the 1940 movement that resulted from the war. It will be noted in the table on the following page that exports during the early part of 1940 dropped more severely than did those later in the season. This reflects the sharp curtailment in exports from São Paulo, which ships earlier than the Rio district. The bulk of São Paulo's exports are Navels, while the Pera variety, a Valencia-type orange, predominates in the Rio de Janeiro district. The Pera producing districts enjoy a distinct advantage over the Navel areas since domestic supplies from Argentina have already moved into consumption by the time the Pera oranges are ready for shipment.

As has been the case with many fruit exporting countries that prior to the war depended on world markets, the Brazilian citrus industry has turned considerable attention to the production of various orange products. In the São Paulo district, 3 large companies are engaged in byproduct manufacture, including orange juices and orange oil. Several other well-established plants are also in operation. A number of smaller establishments have sprung up in the past 2 years; the growth has been so extensive, in fact, that the Federal Government is now taking an active hand in standardizing these products in order to prevent the marketing of inferior products. In the Rio de Janeiro district, a great many enterprises have also begun operations recently. A few of these have been established for a period of 3 or 4 years and are turning out products of acceptable quality. Most of the plants, however, have been of mushroom origin and operate with improvised equipment; they have thus far assumed little or no commercial importance.

It has been estimated that the São Paulo area in the near future will be in a position to supply large quantities of orange oil to the United States and other foreign markets. In preparation for an important development of the export trade in orange oils, the Regulating Board for the Orange Industry is reported to be engaged in drawing up standards governing the quality of the products exported.

BRAZIL: Exports of oranges by months,
average 1931-1935, annual 1938-1940

Month	Average 1931 to 1935	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
March	0	13	97	15
April	158	545	848	103
May	361	813	912	286
June	333	551	339	194
July	266	389	396	113
August	271	365	566	128
September	322	681	617	306
October	376	1,030	798	701
November	211	804	765	562
December	61	228	280	416
January	2	12	37	252
February	0	0	6	-
Total	2,361	5,431	5,661	3,076

Compiled from Foreign Trade of Brazil (monthly).

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LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CURRENT MEAT SHORTAGE BOOSTS PRICES IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . .

A meat shortage has developed in the Union of South Africa in the past few months, and prices have risen materially. Supplies of marketable stock are short as a result of drought in many areas, while demand for meat has increased enormously as a result of general prosperity and high wages. Other factors contributing to increased demand for meat are large army contracts, increased number of ships calling at Union ports for stores, and the influx of visitors and refugees from Europe and northern Africa. There are also a large number of Italian prisoners quartered in the Union.

In normal years the Union has a surplus of about 70,000 head of cattle and 100,000 head of sheep, but in the past year (July-June) cattle and calf slaughtering for domestic consumption was 150,000 head in excess of normal and sheep slaughter 750,000 head larger, leaving none for export. Average slaughter of cattle and calves at principal abattoirs in the 5 years 1936-1940 averaged 702,398 head, whereas the slaughter of sheep and lambs averaged 3,416,863 head.

The latest estimate for cattle numbers is 12,000,000 reported in August 1940. This is approximately the same as reported in 1939 but 9 percent above the preceding 5-year average. Sheep numbers in 1941 were estimated at 41,000,000 head, an increase of 7 percent compared with the preceding August.

The price of beef rose by more than 33 shillings ($6.58) per 100 pounds in the 6 months, May-October. The price of prime dressed beef at Durban on November 12, 1941, was reported at 66s. 10d. ($13.31) per 100 pounds against 36s.10d. ($7.34) on December 4, 1940. Prime lamb was quoted at 8.63d. (14 cents) per pound, or about the same as a year earlier. The price of pork was 7.37d. per pound (12 cents) against 6.875d. (11.4 cents) a year ago.

In order to cope with the situation, the Meat Industry Council was considering lifting the embargo on the importation of cattle from nearby territories, such as Bechuanaland and Swaziland. Two years ago the Board is reported to have exported 70,000 head of sheep, in order to prevent a glut on the market. This action saved the sheep farmers about £500,000 ($2,000,000). The Meat Control Board is said to have £358,000 ($1,425,000) on hand from levies on cattle and sheep slaughter, and the South African Federation of Meat Traders is now asking the Meat Control Board to reverse its action and import meat for the benefit of the consumer.

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SOUTH AMERICAN WOOL MARKETS SLOW AT END OF YEAR . . .

Wool markets in both Argentina and Uruguay were reported as quiet during the last week in December pending clarification of the price situation in the United States. At the time the ceiling was placed on United States wool prices on December 8, establishing them at approximately the level for the week of December 6, it was stated that a revision would be made in the schedule upon completion of studies then being made. So far this season (October-December) local prices in Argentina and Uruguay have been generally higher than those offered by United States buyers, and marketing in the first quarter was much below a year earlier.

Shipments from Argentina during the 3-month period, October 1 to December 31, are estimated at 53 million pounds, according to preliminary figures, compared with 88 million in the same period of last season. So far this season 92 percent of the total has been shipped to the United States compared with 89 percent a year ago. Exports from Uruguay are not as yet available for December, but sales between October and December are reported at 46 million pounds against 70 million a year earlier. Only one-third of the total was sold for export to the United States, about one-third to Sweden, and about one-fifth for domestic consumption.

The exportable surplus of the two countries is now estimated at approximately 588 million pounds, a decrease of 14 percent compared with the corresponding figure for 1940-41. This exportable surplus includes some wool held in store for continental account. Actual exports from these two countries in 1940-41 on a grease basis totaled approximately 590 million pounds, and 83 percent was shipped to the United States.

Statistics of exports by countries for the first 2 months of the new season (October and November) show that the United States was the principal destination, with very small quantities reported as shipped to Japan and Sweden.

Details of shipments of grease, scoured, and pulled wool by grades show that in the first 2 months of the new season low crossbred wool constituted 50 percent of the total shipped from Argentina.

Commercial stocks of wool in Argentina totaled 84 million pounds on November 1 against 81 million a year earlier. A little over a fourth consisted of second-clip wool. About half of the quantity held, or 40 million pounds, was in the hands of exporters, and approximately 22 million pounds of this was reported as stored, presumably on continental account. Such wool owned and stored for the account of Sweden, Belgium, and other countries, for which either navicerts or shipping facilities are unavailable, may be released for export. Some of this wool owned by the Swedish importers and by the Swedish Purchasing

Board has already been offered for resale. It is stated that the amounts involved, covering Argentine and Uruguayan wool are as much as 15 to 18 million pesos ($4,000,000 to $5,000,000).

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY: Wool exports, by countries, 1939-40, 1940-41, October-November, 1940 and 1941

Country of destination	Argentina				Uruguay			
	1939-40	1940-41	October - November		1939-40	1940-41	October - November	
			1940	1941			1940	1941
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	136.9	348.6	39.2	26.6	36.9	119.7	14.9	2.8
Canada	2.0	a/	-	-	a/	a/	-	-
Japan	15.7	31.1	0.9	1.4	5.5	7.5	0.5	0.1
Others	3.0	5.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.1
Total non-European	157.6	385.5	40.4	28.6	42.9	129.5	15.5	3.0
United Kingdom ...	26.3	9.5	-	-	1.4	-	-	-
France	34.1	1.2	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Belgium	11.1	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-
Netherlands	10.2	-	-	-	13.6	-	-	-
Sweden	8.2	4.6	-	1.0	15.8	7.8	0.9	1.5
Norway	1.2	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
Denmark	1.5	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-
Finland	0.6	0.8	-	-	0.9	0.6	-	-
Switzerland	6.8	2.4	-	0.1	6.5	1.7	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	18.8	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	-
Hungary	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	1.4	0.3	-	-	1.4	b/	-	-
Soviet Union	a/	13.3	-	-	-	5.6	0.2	-
Others	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Total European .	124.2	32.1	0.0	1.1	63.5	15.7	1.2	1.5
Total all countries ..	281.8	416.6	40.4	29.7	106.4	145.2	16.7	4.5

Compiled from official sources.
a/ If any, included with others.
b/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

GERMANY'S FEED BALANCE, 1936-1938 1/

The most importance difference in Germany's food situation at the outbreak of the present war, compared to 1914, was the change that had taken place in the structure of its 80- to 85-percent food self-sufficiency. In 1909-1913 Germany's agricultural producing plant found its livestock sector dependent upon the importation of feed to the extent of fully 38 percent of total livestock production. Small wonder that the drastic curtailment of imports which followed the outbreak of war in 1914 undermined the very foundations of the country's livestock economy and was bound to disorganize production severely.

This situation was different in recent years. By 1933-1935 total German production of livestock and livestock products depended on imported feed supplies only to the extent of about 18 percent; by 1936 this dependence had been further reduced to about 12 percent, and at the outbreak of war was probably not more than 10 percent, according to the table on page 43. These statistics, which up to 1936 were derived from data calculated on a calorie and protein basis by the German Institute for Business Research, are broadly confirmed by a comparison of import statistics for individual feedstuffs.

Thus, for example, from 1911-1913 to 1936-1938, average German net imports of feedgrains actually fed in these periods were reduced from 4.5 million metric tons to 900,000 tons per annum. (Total net imports, including quantities imported for storage, in 1936-1938 averaged around 1,800,000 tons per annum.) German net imports of bran, from 1911-1913 to 1936-1938, declined from 1.5 million tons to about 150,000 tons per year; of oil cake (including the share of cake in imported oilseeds), from 1.5 million to 1 million tons. In terms of total feed requirements these reductions are even more important since there was 10 percent more livestock to the agricultural area of the Old Reich in 1939 than in 1914. The shift toward a domestic feed basis, under way already before 1933, has thus been considerable, and largely accounts for the fact that German livestock production during the first 2 years of this war has been only moderately affected. 2/

1/ Prepared by J. H. Richter.
2/ The importance of this change in the livestock sector was emphasized by Sir E. J. Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, who pointed out that "Twelve years ago, before the present programme was developed, they [The Germans] used to import some 30 percent of their total concentrates; but this was rapidly dropped to less than 10 percent * * * This drop in Germany was brought about in several ways. * * * The Germans are less likely to have to reduce total numbers of livestock than we are." (The Scottish Journal of Agriculture, July 1941, p. 183.)

GERMANY: Estimated grain feeding from domestic production, 1936-1938

Item	1936	1937	1938	3-year average	"Factors" a/	Digestible protein	"Factors" a/	Starch equivalent
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	1,000 metric tons	Percent	1,000 metric tons
Barley -								
Crop	3,399	3,638	4,248					
Seed and loss	362	359	370					
Human consumption	1,400	1,600	1,600					
Net	1,637	1,679	2,278					
Stocks movement b/	+312	+238	c/+778					
Feeding	1,325	1,391	1,500	1,405	8.0	112	72.0	1.012
Oats -								
Crop	5,618	5,919	6,366					
Seed and loss	600	593	600					
Human consumption	100	100	100					
Net	4,918	5,226	5,666					
Stocks movement b/	-49	+189	c/+466					
Feeding	4,967	5,037	5,200	5,068	7.2	365	60.0	3,040
Wheat -								
Feeding	100	50	50	67	9.0	6	71.0	48
Rye -								
Feeding	1,300	300	300	633	8.0	50	72.0	456
Maslin -								
Crop	939	1,150	1,282					
Seed and loss	100	115	128					
Feeding	839	1,035	1,154	1,009	7.0	70	60.0	605
Spelt -								
Crop	96	109	104					
Seed and loss	10	11	10					
Feeding	86	98	94	93	7.0	7	65.0	60
Corn -								
Feeding	-	80	140	110	6.6	7	82.0	90
Total grain fed from domestic production	d/ 8,617	7,991	8,438	e/ 8,385		617		5,311

Estimates based upon official statistics and data given in Berichte über Landwirtschaft, 138. Sonderheft (1938).

a/ As per H.v.d. Decken, Berichte über Landwirtschaft, 138. Sonderheft (1938) p. 92. b/ Reduction (-) or increase (+). c/ Rough estimate.

d/ Checks with previous Berlin office reports; total feeding of grain, bran, and potatoes: 15,985 - hereof bran 2,000, potatoes 4,968, imported grains (fed) 400, domestic (as above) 8,617. e/ Difference in total average explained by lack of corn figure for 1936.

GERMANY: Feeding of domestically-produced and imported feedstuffs, 1936-1938

Feeds	1936	1937	1938	Average 1936-1938				
				Amount fed	"Factors" a/	Digestible protein	"Factors" a/	Starch equivalent
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	1,000 metric tons	Percent	1,000 metric tons
Domestically produced feedstuffs -								
Unirrigated meadows	26,230	25,243	b/24,200	25,224	4.0	1,009	32.0	8,072
Irrigated meadows	1,588	1,531	b/ 1,400	1,506	6.0	90	37.7	568
Alfalfa (hay)	2,997	2,989	b/ 2,800	2,929	7.0	205	24.0	703
Cover and mixtures of clover and grasses (hay)	9,366	7,719	b/ 8,000	8,362	4.0	334	25.0	2,091
Horse beans (grain)	95	106	104	102	19.3	20	66.6	68
Lupins (grains)	66	59	42	56	25.0	14	67.0	38
Sweet lupins	-	63	78	70	30.0	21	60.0	42
Peas (grain) for feed	14	19	22	18	16.9	3	68.6	12
Vetch (grain)	36	49	57	47	20.0	9	69.7	33
Mixture of legumes (grain)	37	42	46	42	20.0	8	60.0	25
Mangels (Futterrüben)	37,826	40,538	38,445	38,936	0.1	40	6.3	2,453
Fodder carrots	408	447	437	433	0.4	2	8.7	38
Swedes (Kohlrüben)	8,907	9,563	7,386	8,619	0.3	26	7.5	646
Pastures	c/28,000	c/28,000	c/28,000	c/28,000	1.7	476	11.1	3,108
Straw	39,193	32,184	38,461	d/36,613	0.7	d/ 140	13.0	d/2,600
Mixtures of cereals and legumes (grain)	161	192	185	179	10.0	18	70.0	125
Potatoes (fed)	e/20,000	e/26,000	e/23,000	e/23,000	0.9	207	20.5	4,715
Feed grains (fed)	f/7,217	f/ 7,641	f/ 8,088	f/ 7,685	f/	561	f/	4,807
Bread grains (fed)	f/ 1,400	f/ 350	f/ 350	f/ 700	f/	56	f/	504
Sugar-beet tops	e/ 9,100	e/11,800	e/11,200	e/10,700	1.4	150	7.8	835
Dried sugar-beet chips g/	e/ 432	e/ 575	e/ 509	e/ 505	3.0	15	50.0	252
Dried sugar beets	e/ 403	e/ 615	e/ 668	e/ 562	3.5	20	58.9	331

Other beet tops	h/12,000	h/12,000	h/12,000	h/12,000	0.9	108	5.3	624
Oil cake	78	71	88	79	24.0	19	65.0	51
Meat meal	16	18	20	18	63.6	11	89.9	16
Fish meal	43	55	60	53	40.1	21	64.2	13
Cover crops	-	-	-	-	-	i/ 200	-	i/1,700
Bran	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,867	11.0	205	47.0	877
Skimmed milk	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	3.8	304	9.0	720
Total domestic feeds accounted for	-	-	-	-	-	4,292	-	36,067
Imported feedstuffs -								
Oil cake	1,037	1,065	j/ 1,000	1,034	32.0	330	72.0	744
Bran	280	98	k/ 100	159	10.3	16	48.0	76
Fish meal	79	52	l/ 50	60	41.9	25	50.0	30
Meat meal	3	-	-	1	46.0	-	70.0	1
Feed legumes	60	88	67	72	20.0	14	68.0	49
Feed wheat	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	71.0	-
Feed oats	15	61	m/ 188	88	7.2	6	60.0	53
Feed barley	48	m/ 242	m/ 456	249	8.0	20	72.0	179
Feed rice	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	82.0	-
Feed millet	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	60.0	-
Feed corn	112	n/ 800	o/ 800	571	6.6	38	82.0	468
Rice offals	48	-	-	16	5.0	1	45.0	7
Barley offals	21	-	-	7	10.1	1	39.0	3
Other grains	-	7	19	9	7.2	1	60.0	5
Total imported feeds	-	-	-	-	-	452	-	1,615
Total of all feeds accounted for above p/	-	-	-	-	-	4,744	-	37,682
						Percent		Percent
Imported feedstuffs in percentage of total	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	4.3

Official German production and trade statistics, supplemented by H. von der Decken's calculations in Sonderheft 138 of Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Berlin 1938; except as stated. Official data given in the International Yearbook of Agriculture have also been used. Footnotes on next page.

a/ As per O. KELLNER, Grundzuge der Futterungslehre, 8th edition, Berlin 1929. In case of composite items, such as meadows, straw, etc., the "factors" have been estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations on the basis of KELLNER'S data and weighting the proportions of the components of the items. For imported feedstuffs the "factors" were taken from H. VON DER DECKEN, Berichte über Landwirtschaft, 138. Sonderheft, pp. 92-93.

b/ Estimated by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

c/ Based on WALTER HAHN: "Die Versorgung Deutschland's und seiner Wirtschaftsgebiete mit Nahrungs - und Futtermitteln," Sonderheft 88 of Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Berlin 1933, tables on pp. 110-112.

d/ For purposes of conversion into protein and starch equivalents it was assumed that only 20,000,000 metric tons of straw were being fed to livestock. This estimate was made on the basis of production data for 1936-1938 and a comparison with feeding data given by W. HAHN as per source quoted in footnote c and by R. R. KUCZYNSKI in Deutschland's Versorgung mit Nahrungs - und Futtermitteln; Berlin 1927, Part 4.

e/ Data taken from Wochenbericht Institut fur Koniunkturforschung, Berlin, December 7, 1938, p. 341.

f/ See table on page 39. (For feed grain average 1936-1938, see footnote e, page 39.)

g/ TROCKENSCHNITZEL, GETROCKNETE MELASSESCHNITZEL, etc., that is excluding NASSCHNITZEL.

h/ Estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations on the basis of the proportion of beets (Runkelruben and Kohlruben) to leaves fed used by R. R. KUCZYNSKI in source quoted in footnote d.

i/ Estimated of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations based on H. VON DER DECKEN, Entwicklung der Selbstversorgung Deutschlands mit landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen, 138 Sonderheft der Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Berlin 1938; table on page 7, figures for "Zwischenfrucht." Increase in production since 1935-1936 has been taken into account; it should also be noted that protein estimates in the above table are for digestible protein.

j/ Imports were 1,280; estimated movement into stock 280.

k/ Imports were 143; estimated movement into stock 43.

l/ Imports were 90; estimated movement into stock 40.

m/ Movements into stock were allowed for from domestic production; see table on page 39.

n/ Imports were 2,159; estimated movement into stock 1,359.

o/ Imports were 1,895; estimated movement into stock 1,095.

p/ It should be noted that a number of feedstuffs have not been accounted for in the table, including residues from the manufacture of beer (Treber) and potato alcohol (Schlempe); grains and legumes for green feed; water beets and miscellaneous minor root crops; some milk and sugar feeds. The totals of protein and starch equivalents, therefore, represent only the bulk of the feed values consumed.

GERMANY: Tentative estimate of feed balance, 1936-1938 a/

Kind of feed	Average 1936-1938	
	Digestible protein	Starch equivalent
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Feeding of domestically produced feedstuffs -		
Meadow hay	1,100	8,640
Alfalfa and clover hay......	540	2,794
Pastures....................	476	3,108
Grains, potatoes...........	824	10,026
Bran, skimmed milk.........	509	1,597
All other feeds accounted for	843	9,902
Total....................	4,292	36,067
Feeding of imported feedstuffs.................	452	1,615
Total (all feeds accounted for).............	4,744	37,682
	Percent	Percent
Imported feeds in percentage of total..................	9.5	4.3

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a/ This table represents a condensed summary of the detailed calculations given in the two preceeding tables. It should be noted that a number of feedstuffs have not been accounted for, so that the totals of proteins and starch equivalents represent only the bulk of the feed values consumed. The 1936-1938 total of digestible protein of 4,744,000 metric tons compares with 5,010,000 metric tons for 1935-1936 quoted by H. A. SCHWEIGART, Der Ernahrungshaushalt des deutschen Volkes, Berlin 1937, p. 132. The 1936-1938 total of digestible protein obtained from domestically produced feedstuffs of 4,292,000 tons compares with 4,750,000 tons estimated by G. KLAUDER in Berichte über Landwirtschaft, 129, Sonderheft, Berlin 1937, p. 14. The differences are probably due to the more inclusive character of the estimates by SCHWEIGART and KLAUDER and to differences in the protein factors applied. It is believed that KLAUDER may have overestimated the protein yield of meadows and pastures, although it is possible that our figures are too conservative.

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